AL.2.1985-109

BEEF MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



Alocato Agriculture

DDN 5488005



CANADIANA CANADIANA MAY 1 4 1985

229-5106

PROVINCIAL LIVESTOCK SPECIALISTS

Lathbridge

Lettibliage	323-3100
Airdrie	948-5101
Red Deer	343-5334
Vermilion	853-2811
Barrhead	674-3351
Fairview	835-2291

GENERAL HEALTH AND MANAGEMENT

- Consult with your veterinarian to establish a herd health program.
- Purchase animals from herds that are healthy. If in doubt, test for brucellosis and leptospirosis before introduction into your herd.
- Watch for scours in newborn calves; check with your veterinarian for diagnosis, cause and treatment.
- Watch lactating cows for signs of grass tetany; treat immediately.
- Castrate and dehorn calves before four months of age; use a fly repellent during fly season.
- Check for pink eye and cancer eye throughout the summer.
- Treat for lice before cold weather with recommended powder or pour-on material.
- Treat for warbles in the fall.
- Watch for and treat footrot year round.

INSECT PEST CONTROL

ALWAYS READ INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE PESTICIDE CONTAINER LABEL
PRIOR TO USE OF INSECTICIDES

PEST	TREATMENT
Warbles	Spraying with systemic and contact insecticides. Use of pour-ons and spot-ons — Apply in the fall (mid September to December 1) and in the spring (March 1 to April 15).
Horn Flies	Pesticide sprays, self-treating back-rubbers and dust bags and in the form of insecticide impregnated eartags.
Face Flies	Insecticide impregnated eartags and dust bags and oilers are available.
Stable Flies	Manure removal in densely populated areas. Same treatments as for horn flies.
• Lice	Keep confinement areas clean and dry. Disinfect locations occupied by lousy cattle. Inspect in late spring and early fall, treat with recommended pesticide. Sprays, dusts, spot-ons, pour-ons and back-rubbers are available for application.
Mange	Report to Agriculture Canada Veterinarian. Affected herds must

be guarantined and treated under

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veterinary supervision.

IDENTIFICATION

For Cows

- Permanently identify each cow; she should have only one number from birth until she leaves the herd.
- Size and location of identification number should be such that it can be read from several feet away.
- Recommended identification methods include either two eartags or a combination of flexible plastic eartag and ear tattoo.

For Calves

- Permanently identify calves within 2 or 3 days after they are born.
- Identify calves consecutively each year, using the last digit of the year as the first digit of the calf's number (see table).
- Identify calves with plastic or metal eartags.
- Consider the use of a different colored eartag to identify those calves that come from each different sire.

For Replacement Heifers

- Use a large, flexible plastic eartag or brand the heifers
- Give a replacement heifer the same identification number as her tattoo or calf eartag; errors in recordkeeping are reduced if eartag, tattoo and herd numbers are the same

Recommended Calf Identification Numbering Scheme.

Cows in Herd	Year Calf Born	Birth Order	Calf's I.D.
1 to 99	1984	1st	401
1 to 99	1984	17th	417
1 to 99	1985	1st	501
100 to 999	1984	1st	4001
100 to 999	1984	156th	4156
100 to 999	1985	1st	5001

VACCINATIONS

DISEASE

CLOSTRIDIAL DISEASES * Blackleg (Cl. chauvoei)

- Malignant edema (CI.
 - septicum)
- Infectious hepatitis (CI. novyi type B)
 - Bacillary
 hemoglobinuria (Cl.
 novyi type D)
 Entertoxemia (Cl.
- and D) Tetanus (tetani)

perfringens types B, C

anada.

TIME TO VACCINATE

Calves after 2 months of age. Vaccines available

- include:
 2-way bacteria vaccine for blackleg
 and malignant edema.
- * 8-way (contains both bacteria-vaccine and toxin-vaccine) for all those to the left.

REMARKS

All beef cattle should be vaccinated for blackleg and malignant edema. The necessity for vaccination for the other clostridial diseases depends on the prevalence of each disease in the particular geographical area. A few cases of infectious hepatitis, bacillary hemoglobinuria and tetanus have occured sporadically in Western

DISEASE

- Viral scours: rotavirus or coronavirus diarrhea of calves
- Bacterial scours: enteric colibacillosis of

calves

* Vibriosis

TIME TO VACCINATE

Pregnant cows or heifers twice - 6 and 3 weeks prior to calving. Boost previously vaccinated cows 3 weeks prior to calving.

Vaccinate cows 60 - 90 days before breeding season. Vaccinated heifers 50 days and again 10 days before breeding season. Only in problem

areas.

REMARKS

Use ONLY if rotavirus or coronavirus infection has been established in herd. Booster vaccination must be given close to time of breeding to ensure a high degree of immunity during breeding period.

* Infectious bovine

DISEASE

- rhinotracheitis (IBR)
- weaning, before breeding or at entry into a feedlot. At least 3 weeks before Para-influenza (Pl3)
- should be given within 24 hours after arrival.

in feedlots, the vaccine

Calves at 6 to 8 months. Breeding females at 1

should receive a booster shot when they are 6 to

/ months old.

recommended. Vaccinate problem herds. Porcinemonth before breeding. Limit vaccination to cell line vaccine

* Bovine virus diarrhea

(BVD)

May not be effective for Not for pregnant cows.

some animals.

nealthy animals only.

ntranasal safe in pregnant cows. ntramuscular REMARKS TIME TO VACCINATE

vaccination may cause abortions. If calves are vaccinated at 2 to 4 nonths of age, they

JANUARY

NUTRITION

At about mid-month increase the amount of feed being fed by 15%. Continue feeding at this level until calving begins.

Watch for evidence of abortions. Get specimen to MANAGEMENT Check for lice. Treat if infested. laboratory for diagnosis.

FEBRUARY

Continue to feed at the same levels as were used in Check records of pregnancy to determine expected late January.

Don't forget vitamin A supplementation. Inject cows with vitamin A, D and E if you are not supplementing

Have veterinarian supply electrolyte solution and antibiotic preparations for scours. in the feed.

Freeze colostrum to have on hand.

calving dates.

Check bull test station records for potential bull ourchases.

Purchase ear tags.

Discuss vaccinating cow herd for calf scours with Watch for and treat ringworm in calves. veterinarian.

Have "heat boxes" or heat lamps ready for chilled Prepare for calving, especially for calving problems.

NUTRITION

After calving, the cows nutrient requirements increase significantly. The cow's requirement for have to add phosphorus mineral to grain and feed phosphorus also increase dramatically. You may some grain to get enough mineral into cows.

Calf should receive at least 1 quart of colostrum not, learn to give colostrum with stomach tube. Inject calves with vitamin E/Selenium and vitamin A, D, E if during the first 6 hours of life. See that they nurse. If

SUGGESTED RATIONS AFTER CALVING

Possible rations to feed from calving until cows

have access to good pastures: Ration 1: 11.4 kg (26 lb) alfalfa grass hay Ration 2: 10 kg (22 lb) grass hay, 1.4 kg (3 lb)

grain 6.4 kg (14 lb) good quality straw, 3.2 kg (7 lb) grain, 1 kg (2 lb) 32% protein supplement 27.3 kg (60 lb) cereal silage (65% Ration 3:

Ration 4:

MANAGEMENT

Keep calving area clean, dry and well-bedded

Make provision to keep calves dry directly after Separate pregnant cows from cows with calves Preparation for calving:

Record birth date

dentify calf; system should correlate cow with

Have obstetrical chains or new sash cord & hand Have scales ready for taking birth weights

Sive first-calf heifers extra attention by checking Check cows frequently. Call veterinarian early holds disinfected and ready for pulling calves Have iodine to disinfect newborn navels

Avoid crowding. Provide shelter for calves. Watch for calf scours and pneumonia. every 3 hours

APRIL

NUTRITION

Inject cows again with vitamin A, D and E if you are Continue feeding at the March levels. not supplementing in the feed.

MANAGEMENT

Start preparing for breeding season. Purchase sires, Sources:

Test station sales

Breeders and commercial firms specializing in performance-tested seed stock. Take yearling weights on calves.

Make final selection on heifer replacements (35% of neifer calves produced may be required).

Criteria for selection:

Performance of dam. Yearling weight.

Born early in calving season. Soundness.

Examine bull for breeding.

Be sure yearling heifers weigh a minimum of 650 to 750 lbs. at breeding depending upon breed.

Do not implant bulls or heifers to be kept for breeding

Record calving dates.

Condition score cows at calving.

NUTRITION

Continue feeding at April levels until cows go to good Feed either trace mineral or cobalt-iodized salt and a mineral containing at least 9% phosphorus on a freechoice basis. You may get better mineral intake by pasture, probably near the end of the month. mixing 1 to 2 parts salt with 1 part mineral. Plan summer pasture program.

Natch for grass tetany; supplement magnesium if a

problem

MANAGEMENT

/accinate all replacement heifers for IBR and Vibriosis Feed bull to keep him in good condition.

/accinate all calves over 2 months of age for Blackleg. Start breeding yearling heifers one cycle earlier than 3reed more heifers than needed and select only those Check BVD in areas where BVD often occurs. Castrate and dehorn calves (45 days old). f necessary, 30 days prior to breeding. nature cows (mid to late May). pred early for addition to herd.

Conduct cow reproductive examinations.

Two year olds - 20-30 cows rearling bull - 15-20 cows Mature bulls - 25-40 cows Bull power needed:

JUNE

NUTRITION

Get ready for haying season at the end of the month. Condition score cows at start of breeding season. Continue salt and mineral supplementation. Pasture conditions should be at their best. Beware of bloat on alfalfa pastures.

MANAGEMENT

Record cow breeding dates to determine calving

Limit breeding season to 45 days for cows.

more efficient labour usage reduced death losses

more even calves at weaning

all breeding females have similar nutritional needs.

Horn Flies and Face Flies - recommend insecticide Fly control - Use back rubbers, dust bags or sacks soaked with a mixture of oil and insecticides. Castrate, dehorn and implant calves. mpregnated eartags.

Do not implant bulls or heifers to be kept for breeding

onrposes.

JULY

NUTRITION

Watch pasture conditions. Rotate pastures as necessary. If pasture conditions are good, consider saving more pasture for fall grazing.

Continue salt and mineral supplementation.

MANAGEMENT

Vaccinate all calves over 2 months of age for Blackleg and malignant edema.

Don't give up on fly control: check use of residual sprays.

Have veterinarian perform post-mortem examination on all cattle which die.

AUGUST

NUTRITION

Start planning your winter feeding program. Get your feed analysed for nutrient content as early as possible.

Get ready for cereal silage and grain harvest.

Watch feed supplies on pasture toward the end of the month. Continue salt and mineral supplementation.

Begin feeding creep rations if you are going to use a creep feed.

Possible creep rations are: 1. Oats - 43%, Barley - 43%, 32% Supplement - 13%,

18:18 mineral - 1%.
2. Ostra - 44%, Earley - 44%, canola meal - 10%, 18:18 mineral - 0.5%, limestone - 1%, aslt - 0.4%, vitamin ADE premix - 0.1%.

MANAGEMENT

Bring breeding records up to date. Remove bulls from breeding herd.

Consider early weaning calves if pasture is short. Consider creep-feeding calves:

- If you re after maximum weight, grade and bloom at weaning
 - If you plan to sell the calves at weaning If you plan to feed out your own calves on a highenergy ration
- energy ration It calves need supplemental feed because their dams are first-calf heifers or because they are milking poorly due to inadequate pasture
 - frinking poorly use to inacequate pasture if you're a purebred breeder and can get a better sale at an earlier age for calves with added condition.
- If the calves are maintained in drylot.

SEPTEMBER

NUTRITION

Watch pasture conditions closely, grazing stubble fields or fall pastures. Supplemental protein may be needed from now until the winter feeding program Feed young bulls to gain 1 to 1.5 lb daily in order to regain condition, continue to grow, and be ready for

next year's breeding season.

Don't forget the salt and mineral supplementation.

MANAGEMENT

Prepare calves for weaning. Preconditioning should if ITEME is a problem, include Hemophilus booster. include vaccination for clostridial group and IBR-PI3.

Plan your calf marketing program, consider

Sell lots through special producer Wean and get on feed before selling

Winter and sell in spring preconditioned" sales

Feed out calves for slaughter Get feedlot and carcass data

Calves being creep fed will wean with less stress.

OCTOBER

NUTRITION

MANAGEMENT

Pregnancy check and cull non-pregnant and poor health risk cows.

Treat for warbles and external parasites.
Take weaning weights on calves and record.
Waan calves with a minimum of stress.
Watch weaned calves for pneumonia and treat promptly.

Evaluate performance of breeding herd.

Calculate: Percent calf crop

and at least 9% phosphorus.

- Weaning weights
- Death loss percentage
 Cost per pound calf marketed

Start plans for next year's breeding program. Plan marketing program for culled breeding stock.

Send samples for feed analysis.

NOVEMBER

NUTRITION

The following rations are designed to meet the needs of a 500 kg (1100 lb) mature pregnant beef cow gaining .25 kg (.55 lb) per day under normal Alberta winter conditions. Add additional feed during very cold weather

9 kg (19.8 lb) alfalfa-brome hay (50:50) 7.5 kg (16.5 lb) good quality straw 1.5 kg (3.3 lb) grain 0.5 kg (1.1 lb) 32% protein supplement 10 kg (22 lb) grass hay Ration 1: Ration 2: Ration 3:

During last 6 weeks before calving, increase 22 kg (48 lb) cereal silage (65% moisture) amounts fed by 15%. Ration 4:

The cows will also need supplemental vitamin A, salt and mineral (throughout the winter - See note about replacement heifers). Inject with vitamin A. D, & E if you will not be supplementing in the feed.

MANAGEMENT

Watch for abortions.

Calves should be vaccinated with clostridial group nitial vaccinations for calf scours vaccines may be heifers of "problem-herds" should receive a booster given in the fall instead of midwinter. First-calf and IBR and PI3 and Hemophilus if necessary. 3 to 4 weeks before calving.

Make initial selection of replacement heifers (40-

50% of heifer calf crop).

200 - day weight Soundness

Born early in calving season

DECEMBER

NUTRITION

colder than normal weather, increase the amount fed by the equivalent of 3 lb of hay for every 5° that the Continue the winter feeding program. In periods of temperature is below -20° at midday.

MANAGEMENT vs daily for:

Check cows daily for:

Heat period
Rubbing, scratching due to external parasites
Watch for abornions. Submit specimens to diagnostic
laboratory for a diagnosis.

Group cows for winter management of cow herd:
- Lot 1

Lot 1 Mature average flesh cows Lot 2 Lot 2 First-calf heifers with old and thin cows (should be fed to gain approximately 11/2 lb per day through the winter).

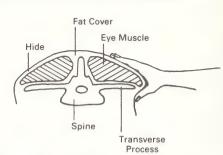
Comments *Use "Individual Bull Record Sheet" for detailed records. **HERD BULL SUMMARY*** Condition Age Breed Bull D

BREEDING PASTURE SUMMARY

144	Remarks		After having gone to all the trouble of selecting breeding stock and conditioning them for the breeding season, it is valuable to know how effective your program has been. We strongly recommend that you put chin ball markers on your bulls at the start of the breeding season and record at least twice a week every cow that is marked. This will give you a good idea of what percentage of your cows are cycling and the activity level of your bulls.
E SOIVIIVI	Date Out	NOIL	ing breedii to know ho put chin ba tt least twic t percentag
ומאבו	Date In		le of select s valuable d that you l nd record a dea of wha
DREEDING FASTONE SOUNINANT	No. of Cows		season, it is recomment ig season ar you a good is
	Bull		gone to a breeding e strongly he breedin s will give y
	Pasture ID		After having gone to all the trouble them for the breeding season, it is has been. We strongly recommend the start of the breeding season an marked. This will give you a good is and the activity level of your bulls.

CONDITION SCORING

Condition scoring is a method of evaluating the prior nutrition of animals. The method of scoring is to grip the loin of the cow halfway between the hip (hook) bone and the last rib. The thumb is curled around the ledge formed by the transverse processes of the backbone and feels the fat cover over the ends of the processes.



Every condition is scored from 1 (very thin) to 5 (very fat):

- Spine prominent and transverse processes feel sharp to the touch with no detectable fat cover.
- The transverse processes can still be felt with the thumb but they are rounded with a thin cover of fat.
- Individual transverse processes can now only be felt with firm pressure from the thumb.
- The transverse processes cannot now be felt even with firm pressure.
- Transverse processes cannot be felt and are obviously covered with a very thick layer of fat.

Cows with a condition score of 2 or less are unlikely to be cycling or to have lowered fertility. A target score of 2.5-3 is believed to be optimum for breeding.

NOTES

BREEDING

Condition Preg.

Cow	Score	Test	Date	Bull	
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			1		

HISTORY Rull Date Bull cut on dotted line

Date

Calving Information

Calf

Calf ID	Date	Ease	Sex	Wt	
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WEANING

(Transfer from scale sheet)

Date	Wt.	Cow Cond. Score	Comments

BREEDING

Cow	Condition Score	Preg. Test	Date	Bull

HISTORY Bull Bull Date Date

Calving Information

Calf

ID	Date	Ease	Sex	Wt	
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Date	Wt.	Cow Cond. Score	Comments

BREEDING

Cow	Condition Score	Preg. Test	Date	Bull
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HISTORY Bull Date Date Bull cut on dotted line

Calving Information

Calf ID	Date	Ease	Sex	Wt
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Date	Wt.	Cow Cond. Score	Comments

BREEDING

Cow	Condition Score	Preg. Test	Date	Bull
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Calving Information

Calf

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BREEDING

Cow Condition Score		Preg. Test	Date Bull	
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HISTORY Date Bull Date Bull cut on dotted line

Calving Information

Calf	Date	Ease	Sex	Wt

WEANING

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Date	Wt.	Cow Cond. Score	Comments

BREEDING

Cow	Cow Condition Score T		Date	Bull

Calving Information

Calf

ID	Date	Ease	Sex	Wt
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WEANING

(Transfer from scale sheet)

Date	Wt.	Cow Cond. Score	Comments
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Date	Cow ID	Comments

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MANAGEMENT RECORD* BULLS Date Procedures COWS Date Procedures

HERD HEALTH AND

Date Procedures

^{*} Includes vaccination, application of insecticide, castration, branding, dehorning, etc.

Date	Procedures
alvos 20 Day	s Age to Weaning
aives, 30 Day	's Age to wearing
Date	Procedures
-	
alves, Followi	ing Weaning
Date	Procedures

GESTATION TABLE

BRED		DUE		BRED		DUE	
Jan.	1	Oct.	10	July	1	Apr.	9
	7		16		7	-	15
	13		22		13		21
	19		28		19		27
	25	Nov.	3		25	May	3
F-1	31		9		31		9
Feb.	4 10		13 19	Aug.	4		13
	16		25		10 16		19 25
	22	Dec.			22		31
	28	Dec.	7		28	June	6
Mar.			8	Sept.	1	Julie	10
ividi.	7		14	эерг.	ż		16
	13		20		13		22
	19		26		19		28
	25	Jan.	1		25	July	4
	31		7		30		9
Apr.	4		11	Oct.	4		13
	10		17		10		19
	16		23		16		25
	22		29		22		31
	28	Feb.	4		28	Aug.	6
May	1		7	Nov.	1		10
	7		13		7		16
	13		19		13		22
	19		25		19		28
	25	Mar.	3		25	Sept.	3
luma	31 4		13	D	30 4		12
June	10		19	Dec.	10		18
	16		25		16		24
	22		31		22		30
	28	Apr.	6		28	Oct.	6



